





NUMBER 106

## INSURANCE

**INSURANCE.**  
**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
**CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED**  
**\$5,088,000.**  
**Hartford Fire Insurance Company,**  
Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.  
Assets \$1,000,000.

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.**  
 Springfield, Mass. \$100,000  
**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,**

**Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,**  
 The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821  
**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,** \$500,000.

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
 New York City.  
**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,** \$514,000.

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$307,779 4

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company**  
New York City  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$480,000

**New York Life Insurance Company,**

BANK CAPITAL OVER \$2,180,000  
 F. WHITTAKER, Agent  
 Office, Pease's Block, Main st., Jancoville, Wis.  
 Tel. 141st

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1862 - - - 1864  
**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**FAST FREIGHT LINE!**  
 American Express Co., - Proprietors.  
**FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON**  
**TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST**  
 FORWARDING goods at a more expeditious rate than  
 any line running west across the continent.

Forwarding bills covering the entire route from New York and Boston will be given.

Through receipts will be given at Murray's, New York, and 69 Washington street, Boston.

Mark all packages

**"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"**

and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, New York, and Western R. R., Boston, Mass.

General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.

**G. M. WARREN, Agent.** R. W. MILLAR, Supt.

At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis.

**Great Bargains in Millinery**

RS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Se, in, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as sales must be made or

**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**

make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find an now, as handsome an assortment of millinery as can be seen in New York.

Old Bonnets of the season will be returned and made like new, *wholesale any charge.*

Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest models pressed for a mere nothing. Please call and see, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere.

Warerooms in Young America block, over Hargr's

...ington, Main Street. ... cec30017  
**TAKE NOTICE.**  
 After you have examined the  
**Little Stock of Wall Paper**  
 about town just step in at the  
**Great Wall Paper Headquarters,**  
 at the  
**CORNER STORE.**

where we  
**DEFY ALL COMPETITION.**  
styles and prices.  
O. J. DEARBORN.

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**Piano Forte and Organ!**  
**MRS. S. FOORD**

Will be happy to give instruction to those who  
may desire it, in  
**PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC.**  
Trinity and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson  
street, three doors south of the Methodist church.

J. B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils  
 called.  
 Knoxville Feb. 21, 1881. Feb 22 1881

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**WALL PAPER!**  
 We have received, direct from the Manufacturers,  
 about four tons of  
**WALL PAPER**  
 being the sixth invoice of  
**Spring Styles**  
 delivered up to this date...

250111  
O. J. DEARBORN.

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**POCKET CUTLERY.**  
SUPERIOR assortment of Pocket Cutlery, including all grades from a pen to a prancing knife, received and for sale at  
1614 SUTHERLAND'S.

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**Received this Day**  
BY  
**McKEY & BRO.,**

A Splendid lot of  
**BONNET RIBBONS!**  
A new assortment of  
**Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons,**  
25 cartons assorted  
**Taffeta Trimming Ribbons.**  
Also a new line of  
**FALL BONNETS**

covers, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jockeys,  
 &c., &c. no:dawit  
 anceville, Nov. 7th, 1882.  
**NEW BOOKS.**  
 'AUBIGNE'S History of the Reformation in the  
 Time of Calvin, 2 vols 12 mo.  
 comes from the Diary of an Army Surgeon.  
 Country Living and Country Thinking.  
 and Book of the United States Tax Law, just re-  
 ceived. MOSELY & BOTHER'S.

**The National Almanac.**  
ND Annual Record for 1893, just received and for  
sale by  
J. SUTHERLAND.  
**WINDOW SHADES.**  
We have received this day a large lot of Plain  
Fancy and Gilt  
**PAPER SHADES.**  
passing in beauty anything ever brought to this  
Also  
**WALL PAPER**

paper for Side Lights, which, for cheapness, we  
all... O. J. DEARBORN.  
ay 29th, 1863. my29dt

**JUNE MAGAZINES.**  
CARPENTER, Atlantic Godey's, Leslie's Family, Bal-  
low, Peterson's, and Demorest's Fashion Book for  
at... JOSELYN?  
ay 30th, 1863. my30dt

**Horticulture and Gardening.**  
LARGE supply of books on Horticulture and Gar-  
dening, secured and for sale at:

**SUTHERLAND'S HOEKSTORE.**  
**Essence of Coffee.**  
SE it and save one half the usual amount of coffee,  
and equally as good, for sale by  
G. H. CURTIS  
People's Drug Store.  
2441 W-2

**Paper Fasteners for Lawyers:**  
NEW article in this market, just received at  
SUTHERLAND'S  
Wholesale and Retail Store.  
Cincinnati, June 24, 1925. 1224





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of August next.

To nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents.

We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention, and to send to it delegates to represent the various counties.

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain; That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of August.

Madison, July 10, 1863.  
JOHN P. LEWIS,  
JOHN R. RUBINER,  
J. J. FORD,  
J. W. HAZLITT,  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
J. W. STEWART,  
W. R. SMITH,  
State Central Committee.

The Second Regiment.

This regiment left the state in the fall of 1861, numbering a thousand brave men, and has ever since been in active service on the Potomac. In every battle it has occupied a prominent position, always fighting with unflinching bravery.

The regiment went into the fight at Gettysburg with 271 men, and on the morning of the 4th of July it numbered only 45 fit for duty. The records of the war can scarcely produce a parallel. The shattered remnant of this heroic regiment should be honorably mustered out of service.

They have done enough for their country. Let others take their places who have, as yet, done nothing.

The letter of John J. Little, in our paper, to-day, giving an account of the casualties of the second regiment at Gettysburg, will be read with sorrow and at the same time with pride and satisfaction. We mourn for those who have shed their blood for their country, while we are proud that our state can produce such a regiment.

Company D was raised in this city, and was under the command of Capt. Fly until he was wounded at Antietam.

A BOISTEROUS CROW.—The Madison Patriot makes a big effort to appear rejoiced over the fall of Vicksburg, denoting a double column, a flaunting rooster, and calling for cheers by the hundred million, and accompanying it with a slur upon other generals in the army than Grant. The very nature of the effort shows its insincerity.

Like the midnight prowler who fires a building, it shouts the loudest when things are at their hottest, and when the progress of the flames, if the government had had no other aid than such as the Patriot has rendered it, Grant and his army would have long since been the prisoners of Pemberton and Johnston, and the southern confederacy the absolute masters of the loyal north.

In the bloody battle near Gettysburg, on the 11th of July, this regiment was commanded by Gen. Carl Schurz, of this state, Gen. Howard taking the general command. The corps redeemed the reputation which it lost by bad conduct at Chancellorsville, and acquitted itself gallantly, suffering heavy loss.

General Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a temporary nail, driven from a fence near by. The nail and a small piece of wood have been extracted, and the patient is convalescent.

Major General Doubleday, reported seriously wounded at Gettysburg, was struck by a spent piece of shell on the back of the head, and partially stunned, but continued on duty. (Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, reported killed, was not injured in the least.)

MADISON, Wis., July 10, 1863.  
THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROAD—TRAINS RUNNING ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—The following dispatch was received here yesterday:

To John H. McAllister, agent Penn. Railroad:  
All passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Central railroad run through (as usual) between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and all through freight trains resumed running yesterday. No part of our road has been reached, or in any way injured by the rebels. Injuries to the Northern Central will be remedied in a few days. Meanwhile, Baltimore and Washington passengers, holding tickets by this route, will be conveyed via Philadelphia without extra cost or delay.  
W. H. HOLMES,  
Gen. Pass' Ag't Penn. Central R. R.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Center and Plymouth.

PELHAM HILL, Wis., July 10, 1863.  
Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a statement of the doings of the Ladies' Aid Society in this neighborhood. As was once said of Henry Clay's "big ugly mouth," "it speaks for itself." It must speak to other neighborhoods and villages who are doing comparatively nothing for our sick and suffering soldiers, in tones of solemn admonition, "Go thou and do likewise."

It will be remembered that this is not a very thickly settled neighborhood. The brick school house is about two miles east of Footville, and the patriotic ladies of the neighborhood met, organized and went to work—just as any other neighborhood may do if they choose—and if everything was not done exactly in gent's "parliamentary order" it was done.

The officers of this society are: President, Mrs. Jervis Bonia; Vice President, Mrs. W. A. Webster; Secretary, Miss Fannie A. Burton; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Webster.

Board of Directors: Mrs. Abel Barlow, Mrs. C. K. Bennett, Mrs. A. C. Gooch, Mrs. Dr. J. Paine, Mrs. Wm. Bonia, Mrs. James Wiggins, Miss Jeanette Thorborn. Much credit is due to the untiring energy of the president, and united and persevering labors of all the officers.

To provide funds to purchase material, the society has had two oyster suppers and one festival. The first oyster supper was for the old folks, held at Mr. Abel Barlow's. The society realized nearly ten dollars at this social party of the "old folks."

The second, for the young people, was held at Mr. Jervis Bonia's. From this the society realized nearly \$20. The festival was a grand affair, and the society received over \$60 clear of all expenses. The society also received a donation from the "Grove church" (Congregational,) of \$8.

A large portion of the articles sent off, and much of the material worked up, has been donated by members of the society, or solicited from others.

The society wish to offer their acknowledgments to F. M. Davis, Esq., of your city, for very valuable labors in making ice-cream. His blither hands fully attested the efficiency of his laborious task. Also to Obad Dann, Esq., for a box of nice candy. Also to Miss Ellen Mann and Miss Jane Dickson, for prize cake. Also to Hon. E. A. Foot, for donation of wine.

And now, in conclusion, permit me to say to the ladies of Rock county and elsewhere, that this society was not formed without an effort, nor these donations given without asking for. Will you not all do something—something worthy of yourselves and our beloved country?

W. A. WEBSTER.

Proceedings of the Brick School House Soldiers Aid Society of Center and Plymouth.

Organized September 16th, 1862. Meeting held weekly for the purpose of preparing garments and other comforts for the hospital use of our wounded and suffering soldiers. Our society has been well sustained. We organized with about 30 members; have had 50. We now meet, through the busy season, once in two weeks; good attendance; had through the winter afternoon and evening sessions.

Packed our first box November 18th, 1862.  
List.—13 pairs slippers, 3 quilts, 72 rolls bandages, 13 pairs drawers, 7 pillows, 25 shirts, 6 pairs pillow slips, 9 dressing gowns, 46 pads, 1 sheet, 1 bundle linen, 1 bundle compresses, 1 box raveled lint, 1 bundle sage, 1 bundle peppers. Valued at \$67.60.

Sent a box of fruit etc. December 12th, 1862, valued at \$25.  
Packed our next box February 19, 1863.  
List.—30 pairs slippers, 45 pads, 103 rolls bandages, 10 dressing gowns, 13 shirts, 13 pairs drawers, 21 handkerchiefs, 1 bag lint, 11 bundles linen, 3 pairs pillows, 3 pairs pillow slips. Valued at \$61.

Our next box was packed June 10th.  
List.—14 shirts, 14 pairs drawers, 16 dressing gowns, 1 pair pillow, 1 pair pillow slips, 14 pair slippers, 124 rolls bandages, 29 pads, 2 bundles linen rags, 1 bundle lint, 69 pocket handkerchiefs. Valued at \$56.87.

Also sent the same day a box of wine, valued at 17 dollars; box of jellies and fruit, valued at \$3.65. In response to the call for vegetables, sent in the spring 41 barrels of potatoes and other vegetables. Also sent later 1 barrel of eggs.

We have sent all to the sanitary commission at Chicago.

We intend to keep up our society as long as possible, and hope we may be able to give some relief, if it is but little, to our brave and suffering soldiers as long as they shall need such relief.

We send the above for publication at the request of friends, and for the encouragement of others to do what they can in so good a cause when the need is so great.

Respectfully,  
FANNIE A. BURTON, Sec'y.

"HOW A GERMAN KNIGHT WAS SWINDLED."—A York, Penn., letter to the N. Y. Tribune gives the following experience of an indignant German K. G. C., who thus stated how he came to grief:

"Mister —, he comes to me and says for von tollar he will make von Knights to be Golden Shirts; that he will give me all to signs and grips, so ash dat von Southern man comes he shall not touch any of my property, but shall get all he wants from the Plack Republican. So I gives him to von tollar and he gives me 4 grips and signs, and says I shall give him some from me; I rel he come and get mine horses right away, so I goes out and says, 'Myneher, I ish Knights Golden Shirts! I gives you de grips, de signs, de bass-wicks and every things, so you leaves mine horses' ven he says, 'to h—ll with your grips,' and takes mine horses. Q. I ish ruined man; I gives mine tollar for de grips and it is six goat, so is as better ash nothing at all, for dey shails from me worse ash anybody else. O I ish von schwindler and I shall have my tollar back for the grips," &c.

Dr. Rider, at his drug store, is dispensing a very pleasant summer beverage called cream beer. Try it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, July 10.  
A rebel pirate is cruising in the Seal Island fishing grounds, doing much damage. A government steamer has gone after her.

New York, July 10.  
Heavy firing has been heard in the neighborhood of Fanktown. It is reported that French is engaging the enemy. The rebels, it is reported, have a bridge across the Potomac, at Williamsport.

FREDERICK, Md., July 10.  
On Wednesday Messrs. Allen and Kilpatrick engaged Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee's 6000 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 10.  
There is no report of a battle to-day on the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 10.  
Richmond papers of the 8th claim a decisive victory over Meade; claim to have 40,000 prisoners, &c.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.  
Hon. Mat. Wolf, candidate for congress in this district, was arrested by officer Snell, in Owen county, brought to this city and sent to Gen. Burnside, at Cincinnati, on account of these words used in a speech to the people of Owen: "This is a John Brown raid, a war against slavery, and he hoped every true Kentuckian would rise in arms in opposition to it. He was for secession, separation, or anything else against it."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.  
City of Mexico dates via Acapulco, to the 10th, have been received. Juarez arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 7th, establishing his seat of government there. The rebel garrison of the city of Mexico, numbering 19,000 men, are distributed at the most important points west of that city. A portion of the French army entered the City of Mexico on the 8th. It is believed that Forey had sent a communication urging Juarez's government to accept terms of peace.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Morgan advanced to Greenville, within twelve miles of New Albany, yesterday, and camped at Palmyra, on the line between Harrison and Washington counties. This morning he took possession of Salem, the county seat of Washington county, capturing about 500 home guards, and burning the depot. He then moved in an easterly direction, and it is expected will strike the Jeffersonville railroad at Vienna, Memphis or Leguion. He also sent a force of 1,500 on to the Junction of Paoli, for the purpose of destroying the bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

Gen. Hobson was only fifteen miles from Morgan's rear at noon to-day, with a small cavalry force to take care of all of Morgan's band, and our home guards in Morgan's front are harassing and bushwhacking, as well as falling trees in all the roads to retard his advance.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—I have sent dispatches announcing the flag of truce at 3 p. m. of Friday, the 3d inst., bearing an offer from Pemberton to Grant to surrender on terms, without specifying them.—Grant and Pemberton had a personal interview at 3 p. m. on Friday, in accordance with the request of the latter.

Gen. Grant was attended by Gen. McPherson and A. J. Smith, and Gen. Pemberton by Gen. Bowen, and Col. Montgomery, his chief of staff. Gen. Pemberton opened the conversation, by asking Gen. Grant if he still adhered to his views expressed in his note of the morning, that Vicksburg must surrender unconditionally. Gen. Grant replying that he did. Pemberton said: "Well, sir, I must fight you to the bitter end." Grant was about to leave when Pemberton recalled him, and had a private interview. A conference of about half an hour's duration between them, when Grant probably succeeded from his position in a measure, and terms were substantially agreed on.

Three notes passed between Grant and Pemberton during the night, and at a p. m. of the 4th, the garrison and town of Vicksburg surrendered on the following terms:

First.—Officers to retain their side arms, and mounted officers allowed one horse.

Second.—Men to retain private property, and the entire rebel army, officers and men, to be paroled here.

Third.—The rebel army to march onto their fortifications at 10 a. m., on the 4th, attack their arms, and then return in side their lines, to await paroling in proper form.

At 10 a. m. on the 4th, Gen. McPherson and Logan, attended by their full staffs, entered the rebel works, and being met by Gen. Forney, deputized by Pemberton to attend to the ceremony, the rebel army began filing out and stacking their arms on the grassy declivity outside their works; after which they were marched by their own officers down to their camp out on the outskirts of the city.

At 4 a. m. the chief general officers of both armies met in a stone house on the Jackson road in the suburbs, but no formalities were gone through with.

Pemberton was a disappointed looker, and was hardly equal to the occasion. At 11:30 a. m. our flag was raised upon the court house by Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Strong, of McPherson's staff, and at 11 m. the music brigade and the fleet of Admiral Porter anchored at the city wharf, the latter firing a national salute as he approached.

Gen. McPherson having been ordered to divide the city into two parts, one of Gen. John A. Logan, who had been appointed military commander, was assigned with the brigade of Gen. Banham, temporarily attached. It marched into the city at one p. m. where Gen. Logan established his headquarters in the court house, and we were in formal and complete possession of the city.

At 5 p. m. the transport fleet from Chickasaw Bayou and Yazoo river, consisting of 75 steamers, landed at the wharf.

The following has been passed to Gen. Grant's credit, and shows a healthy state of "exchange" in Dixie.

The United States in Account with  
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, C.  
Lieut. generals.....  
Major generals.....  
Brigadier generals.....  
Staff officers.....  
Prisoners.....  
Effective ditto.....  
Small arms.....  
Field artillery.....  
Siege guns.....  
Loocomotives.....  
Carts in good order.....  
Stands of colors.....

Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th, 1863.  
Pemberton was induced to surrender to-day he did, from fear of an assault on the 4th, which was groundless, but the primary cause of the capitulation was the entire exhaustion of their stores.

This morning they drew supplies for their entire force from our commissaries.

badly damaged. The court house, although a very prominent building, had but one shell enter it. The town is full of caves, to which the citizens retired when our fire became severe.

The garrison and citizens of Vicksburg have suffered terribly during the siege, and probably the latter as much from mental as from physical causes. The constant fire to which they have been subjected, as from want of food, the scarcity of which can be inferred from the fact that mule meat commanded one per pound in the city market, and firm at that.

Our army is already on the move, and Gen. Grant is very busy organizing further victories.

St. Paul, July 10.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Sibbey's expedition was heard from to-day, some time sooner than was expected. He was 65 miles from Fort Abercrombie last week. They were suffering terribly for want of water. They found vegetation destroyed by the drought. The greater portion of the provisions had been ruined by heat, and large numbers of his wagons had been abandoned.

The ambulances are full of sick, and both men and officers were discouraged. A proposition to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. Sibbey had decided to move forward. The chances are that they will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return. We expect further advices to-morrow.

Nashville, July 10.  
Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee river filled with deserters from Grant's army, mostly Tennesseeans. The number estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to cross the Tennessee. Rosecrank's people retain their position on the line of Elk river. The campaign is virtually ended, and the Army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling eight feet on shoals. The Louisville train arrived on time.

New York, July 10.  
The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans via the 4th, arrived to-night.—There is no news from Port Hudson. The siege continued, but nothing further was known.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Shepley for the formation of a brigade of Louisiana volunteers for sixty days, for special service in defense of New Orleans.

Gen. Shepley would take command himself. No private boats are allowed to go up the river on business without a permit from the general command.

No public assemblies are permitted in the city, except for public worship. All club and gaming houses have been closed, and but rooms, coffee houses, and saloons are to be closed up at 9 o'clock, p. m.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 10.  
News from Williamsport shows that the rebels have been driven. Very little of their transportation has reached the Virginia shore, but most of their wounded have got over. Reports from Gen. Smith's advance state there is no material change in the position of Lee's camp from yesterday. It is not believed that Lee will attempt to defend the line of Antietam creek, but has concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will without doubt wait an attack. Stragglers and deserters from Lee's army still continue to arrive in large numbers. Lee's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 10.  
Special to the World.—The rebel pickets and army met at Green Castle, and fought at this point. A battle is looked for at any moment. It is thought we have Lee completely hemmed in.

New York, July 11.  
The steamer Continental from New Orleans 4th arrived. There is nothing new. A correspondent of the Herald, dated Greenacres, 9th, says he had been inside the rebel line to Hagerstown. Rebel trains are nearly all at Williamsport. The rebels failed to cross the Potomac today with a loss of 60 men. They tried to swim their horses across above Clear Spring. Some of which were drowned, a few reaching the opposite shore. The rebel line extends from Hagerstown to St. Paul's Church of West Hagerstown. They occupy all the heights around Hagerstown, and are throwing up earthworks. The rebels threaten to press into arm all copperheads, and are stealing all the horses from Maryland.—Gen. Jenkins was wounded by a heavy piece of shell. He and Earl's corps are encamped on a high hill near Hagerstown. The rebels destroyed the bridge over Antietam and are in possession of the other side. Stragglers and deserters are coming in from Greenacres. The rebel wounded are suffering awfully, dying fast. I could not get down to Williamsport, no civilians being allowed to go under any pretence.

A London agent has telegraphed to the London Standard that Lee has abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. It is stated that the reserve force of the rebels on the other side of the Potomac are furnished with pontons.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald says: Lee is concentrated at Hagerstown with blanks strongly defended. Meade's forces are now advanced, circling the rebel lines. Skirmishing has occurred between the advance guards. Signal is organizing troops at Reading. The great struggle is sure to morrow.

FREDERICK, July 10.  
Herald's special.—Slight skirmishing, to-day, between our forces under Gen. Buford and the rebels. Gen. Jenkins was captured early this morning and passed through this place to-night, en route for Baltimore and Fort McHenry. The commanding on our left this morning was of not long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more hotly and continued for about an hour—result unknown here at this writing.

FREDERICK, July 10.  
From a refugee arrived here to-night, who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about 60,000 men and 250 pieces of artillery. My informant states that the force of Lee cannot number less than 3,000 wagons, and are on the road from the Potomac to Williamsport and Shepherd's Ford. The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army on this side.

WASHINGTON, July 10.  
Rumors are rife that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah Valley with 40,000 men to reinforce Lee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.  
A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over Antietam creek, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of Buford, aided by Kilpatrick, attacked the left flank of the enemy and dislodged him last evening from the village of Hagerstown, on the road from Hagerstown to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver creek. This morning sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy retreated to a strong position near Fanktown. Our artillery has been replaced by fresh batteries. To detail positions and the locality of corps would be improper. It is thought the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking the chances of victory or defeat.

6 P. M.—The utmost activity now prevails in the army of the Potomac. A deserter who came into our lines last night reports that Lee has a single bridge across the Potomac near Williamsport, and has succeeded in getting over numerous supplies, although he cannot move his army over it with safety or expedition. He reports Lee now fortifying his artillery placed, and ready to give battle whenever we attack. He thinks Lee has about 50,000 effective men. They are still hopeful of conquering us and think it was about an even thing at Gettysburg. The men in the rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg. Lee is evidently driven to the wall and will fight his men to the bitter end. Gen. Meade says to meet and conquer an army of 50,000 men is a most serious undertaking, the result not being determined by human might alone. Our cavalry drove a considerable force of their scouts from of Boonsboro again last night, it is thought beyond this neighborhood to their entrenchments near Hagerstown. At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy had the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2:20 a very heavy and rapid cannonading opened upon the rebels and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.  
New York, July 11.  
The Herald's Washington dispatch gives the President's reply to Louisiana planters who petitioned for authority to elect state officers under existing constitution. The President does not favor it as a respectable portion of the people of Louisiana contemplate holding a convention to amend the state constitution. He also does not see how it could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana and might be used to embarrass them. He concludes by saying the people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election of federal and state officers.

"The same correspondent says the question of peace is already considered in cabinet circles, and we are in the midst of a cabinet crisis growing out of propositions by Seward for a presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the south, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering a full pardon in person and property to the people of the south, excepting military and civil leaders. Seward suggests these should be allowed their property, but be ineligible to office. Dues and Blair favor the proposition modified. Stanton and Chase oppose it, and it is supposed Welles is against it. The president has not expressed an opinion.

The same correspondent assumes to know the object of Stephens' mission. He says it was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace, including the restoration of the Union on the terms embraced in Hunter's speech previous to the rebellion, in separate governments for the north and south, but only one president. This was to take the negro out of national politics.

CAPE NAZAR, July 10.  
The steamer Jura from Liverpool 3d, and Queenstown 3d was boarded off here. It has five days later advices. Cotton fructer but quiet. Headwinds, heavy, down and tendency. Weather favorable, and crops and provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 9 3/4.

vails in the army of the Potomac. A deserter who came into our lines last night reports that Lee has a single bridge across the Potomac near Williamsport, and has succeeded in getting over numerous supplies, although he cannot move his army over it with safety or expedition. He reports Lee now fortifying his artillery placed, and ready to give battle whenever we attack. He thinks Lee has about 50,000 effective men. They are still hopeful of conquering us and think it was about an even thing at Gettysburg. The men in the rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg. Lee is evidently driven to the wall and will fight his men to the bitter end. Gen. Meade says to meet and conquer an army of 50,000 men is a most serious undertaking, the result not being determined by human might alone. Our cavalry drove a considerable force of their scouts from of Boonsboro again last night, it is thought beyond this neighborhood to their entrenchments near Hagerstown. At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy had the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2:20 a very heavy and rapid cannonading opened upon the rebels and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.  
New York, July 11.  
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New York, July 11.  
Flour dull and drooping. Wheat heavy. Lower. Corn firm and fair demand. Pork quiet and steady. Lard inactive. Whisky dull.

New York, July 11.  
Stocks irregular, generally firm, and gold 92 1/2. N. Y. C. 114; Erie, 96; U. S. 6's 97 1/2; 5's 95 1/2.

Times' special.—Antietam Bridge, 8 p. m., July 10th.—Our cavalry forced the rebel advance back to Fanktown on the right and beyond Hagerstown on the left. The enemy is in force and shows fight. There will probably be a battle to-morrow.

HOUSTON, 11th.  
The two armies are confronting each other. The rebel line extends to the river.

Brutality of the Chivalry.—Atrocities of their Attack on Brasher City, La.  
Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

I regret that I have to come to you with a record of cruelties the like of which challenge history for a catalogue of crime. A week ago, Brasher City was surprised and captured, with all the troops, numbering about 1000 men, including nearly all the Ironsides regiment. Major Morgan, three or four officers, and about 150 men, being absent from the regiment at the time, are the only ones who are free. Before I come to my story of cruelties, I express what is every day being repeated by all hands, that the surprise was the most disgraceful and inexcusable of almost any in the history of the war.

Now, my story: From two men who escaped, and from rebel sympathizers in the city, I learn that the great contraband camp near Brasher City was dashed upon by the furious Texans. When in the camp a few weeks previously, I found there as many as 6,000 old men, women and children. Of these, 3,000 or 3,500 were removed before the attack. Those who remained were slaughtered by the Texan cavalry in the most shocking manner. The cry of the sucking babe, the prayer of the aged, the shrieks of the mother, had no effect. The slaughter was terrible. I thought the massacre at St. Augustine, where 300 men were found on tables striving to reach Gen. Banks' army, and were surrounded, captured, and all hung—I thought that, of a month ago, was a bad enough; but this eclipse it completely.

Gen. Grant about a few black soldiers at the surprise at Brasher. Capt. Allen, one of Gen. Ullrich's recruiting officers, had about 150 recruits, with a couple of recruiting sergeants. They were all armed, and on board a car, waiting patiently for the start for New Orleans in a steam engine. The attack was made. The captain was a breastwork of the car, and there they fought the rebels alone, till nearly every one died. Those who survived were instantly slain by the railroads, who hungered for their blood as a lion for his prey. Whether the captain survived is a mystery. When, Oh! when shall the nation rise to a comprehension of the infamous character of the wretches who thus, in the face of heaven and earth, and in the hallowed light of this nineteenth century, perpetrate these atrocities within our borders? God enable all our loyal men and women to discard, despise, and disown any who talk of "peace" with such wretches.

FREDERICK, Md., July 10.  
HARRISBURG, 7 P. M.—Gen. Scott and Hunch and McCullough, in the company of Provost Marshal General Patrick, captured yesterday a spy by the name of Richardson, at Oxford, who ostensibly was an innocent vendor of maps, songs, &c., but, on examination, drafts and plans were found on his person, showing the relative positions of Stuart's and our cavalry, and other portions of our army. The plans illustrated how Stuart could capture our trains, &c.

This morning he was turned over to Gen. Buford, who, after inquiring into the case, said he knew him well, and ordered the lieutenant of the guard to "hang him up," which was immediately done, and he is hanging yet. Another is to be hanged to-morrow.

To Contractors.

Notice, the building of two brick stores to this city.

Apply to  
J. H. MCKEY & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!  
A MAN who understands taking care of horses and a garden. Apply to  
TALMAN & COLLINS.

HOUSE to Let.  
JOHN MITCHELL.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
Emmanuel O. Reigart against J. May, Allen, Louisa Allen and Frank of Bedford.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of said court, and also rendered in the above entitled action on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1863, in favor of the above plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I











**THE 15th DAY OF JULY, 1863,**

Aten witness in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central Hotel of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated and being in the city of Janesville in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section one in the northeast of range two, containing eighteen acres of land, and being a square piece of land situated in the north west corner of said west half of said northwest quarter of said section one, as much and such part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage.—Signed

**W. C. P. MURK, Sheriff, Rock Co.**

**CONCE & HAWES, Attys.,** Box 407

**MOUTH FIRST STREET.**

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building Greenhouses on Bullitt Street, Between Main and Third Streets, City of St. Louis.

**GRADING**—The road bed will be 30 feet in width between the paving of the gutters, and the center line of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The road bed when completed will be crowned and uniform in surface, rising equidistant from the bottom of the gutters to said center line. The grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment.

The material for embankment will be taken, first, from the sides of the road and in such manner as to form the gutters and a grade for sewalans.

The material for the gutter will be made

When the haul does not exceed 200 feet it will be sufficient to make a concrete curb or sidewalk; if the haul is more than 200 feet, it may be made for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over 200 feet.

The material for the curb side is to be earth and clay soil or sand or gravel to be used.

DRAINAGE.—The gutters, one on each side of said sidewalk, shall be laid at least 1/8 inch at the top and eight inches in depth at the lowest point.

The gutters will be paved with good sound stone set in mortar, sloping away from the gutter, and to form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the gutter shall be such as to prevent the water from coming off at the end, but the gutter shall be so constructed that the water, by its own course of fall, will be such as the alternation of said hard and mud dross. The spring will be estimated by the weight of the water, which will be about 62 pounds per cubic foot, in air, the stone, heating and burning same, etc.

SIDEWALKS.—The bed for the sidewalks, on each side of the street, will be 12 inches wide, composed of sand or gravel, or other suitable material, to respond in grade, as near as may be with the center line of said street; the said walks are to be made of good granite or granite blocks.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection Third, Division and Wisconsin streets with said South First Street there shall be four square crosswalks, five feet wide and composed of wood, not less than one foot

The above and before said in length, all said laid  
 out to the use of the said John C. Patton, in the  
 afternoon of said third day, to-wit: April 10th, 1863,  
 at 1 P. M. PATTON, of Alderman 3d Ward  
 of W. C. Golding.  
 Above specifications held April 10th, 1863.  
 ANDREW B. RICE, Jr., City Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.  
 Hiram M. Gray agt. Alvin Miller, D. Field, D. E. Field,  
 Hiram Jackson, D. A. Allen and Almon Calkins.

To the persons and by virtue of the judgments of the Court  
 in said case, to wit: to the said D. Field, D. E. Field,  
 on the 20th day of May, 1863, in favor of the above  
 named plaintiff and against the defendants above  
 named, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court,  
 do hereby certify that the said D. Field, D. E. Field,  
 to the highest bidder, on 4 steps in front of the  
 City of Rock, on Main street, in the city of Janesville  
 in said County.

Done the 23d DAY of JULY, 1863,  
 at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day  
 the following dectated notoged premises, to wit:  
 The premises situated in the town of Harmony,  
 in the County of Rock, Wisconsin, and more  
 known and described as the west half the west half of  
 the said quarter of section No thirty-one (31st)  
 town No thirty (30th) range No thirty (30th) of  
 the 4th range, more or less - Dated June 8th, 1863.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

my 27th v. -[749] H. K. WILLIAMS, Plff's Att'y.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of James Harris, deceased.

ON reading and filing an Instrument in writing, signed by said James Harris, and witnessed by and decreed late of the city of Jewaville, in said county, and the accompanying petition of Thomas B. Harris, late of said city of Jewaville, in said county, as filed on the 11th day of June, 1895, leaving said instrument, in which said petitioner is appointed the executor of said late James Harris, to be in and to execute and to take testimony based on said petition, it is ordered I said matters to be heard before this court as follows: To wit: That said petition be read in open court in said county, on the last Monday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and it is further ordered that public notice of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in some newspaper published in said county, to be printed and published at said city.—Dated June 16th, 1895. By the court,

J. A. MOSE, B. FRICHLAND, County Judges.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

ON reading and filing an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and said instrument, in said county, and an accompanying petition of Osbertine A. Atwood, his daughter, of said city, representing that said deceased died at his residence in said city on the 10th day of June last, and that said deceased had paid that the sum may be received, it is ordered in and by the court before this court, at the office of the clerk of said county, in and for said county, on the 1st Monday of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., and it is further ordered that publication thereof be made in all the newspapers of said city, in said county, or in the State of Tennessee, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the Jacksonville Daily News, or in any other newspaper published and published at said city.—Dated June 31, 1903.

By the court,  
JOSIE M. PRICHARD, County Judge.

**NOTICE OF CREDITORS.**  
THE COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY,  
In the matter of the estate of Philip M.oley, deceased.  
To all whom it may concern:

**CREDITORS** of administration having been issued this day to Philip Carroll, and six months have passed

newspapers to creditors to present their claims for  
examination and allowance, notice is hereby given  
that the undersigned, by his atty., the city of  
Jamestown, in said county, on the ninth day of Decem-  
ber next, between the hours of ten o'clock A M and  
three o'clock P M, receive, examine and adjust all  
claims and demands of all persons against said de-  
cedent—June 10th 1863

JOSEPH AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE,







**INSURANCE.**  
**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
**CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED**  
**\$5,000,000.**

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company,**  
 Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.  
 Assets, \$1,000,000.  
 Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, . . . \$1,000,000  
**Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,**  
 The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1812

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,100,000

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$301,700 4

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$330,000

**New York Life Insurance Company,**  
CASH CAPITAL OVER \$1,000,000  
F. WHITAKER, Agent.  
Office, Pease's Block, Main st., Jaucesville, Wis  
Soldier

**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**FAST FREIGHT LINE:**  
American Express Co., - Proprietors:  
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON  
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than any line running but except the regular R.-I. line.  
On forwarding bills covering the entire route from New York or Boston via Chicago given.

Through freight rates will be given.  
Rates to New York and Boston from 1/2 Murray's New York, and 69 Washington Street, N.Y.

Mark all packages

**"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!"**

and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas Streets, New York, and at destination.

General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R.R., Buffalo. R. W. MILLAR, Sup't.

C. M. WAHREN, Agent. Buffalo.

At the Office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janssens, Wis.  
apr 25-1870

**Great Bargains in Milliner**

MRS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of

**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**  
To make room for their spring goods, and ladies will find  
even now, as handsome an assortment of millinery as can  
be seen west of New York. *See old Bonnets of her customers will be returned and made like new, without any charge.*  
Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest in Paris  
furnished for a mere trifle. Please call at once, to  
select, before purchase elsewhere.  
Warerooms in Young America's Block, over Har-  
rington's Clothing Store, Main street. doc20d1

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
After you have examined the  
**Little Town of Wall Paper**  
about town just step into the  
**Great Wall Paper Headquarters,**  
at the  
**CONCESSION**

where we

**DEFY ALL COMPETITION**

in styles and prices.  
narridif

O. J. DEARBORN,

**Piano Forte and Organ!**  
**MRS. S. FOORD.**

**W**ILL be happy to give instruction to those who  
may desire it, in  
**PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC**  
Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson  
street, three doors south of the Methodist church.  
T. B. Instruction given at the residence for pupils  
free of charge.  
Jannville, Feb. 21, 1881. feb 21day

**WALL PAPER!**

**W**E have received direct from the Manufacturers  
about four tons of  
**WALL PAPER**

received up to this date.  
 Mr2041f

O. J. DEARBORN.

---

**POCKET CUTLERY.**

A SUPERIOR assortment of Pocket Cutlery, em-  
 bracing all grades from a pen to a pruning knife,  
 just received and for sale at

SUTHKLIN & S.  
 aplt

---

**Received this Day**

BY

**McKEY & BROS.,**

A Splendid lot of

**BONNET RIBBONS!**

A new assortment of

**Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons.**

25 cent assortd

**Taffeta Trimming Ribbons.**

Also a new line of

**FALL BONNETS**

**NEW BOOKS.**  
**D'** AUBOONE'S History of the Reformation. In 2  
 Volumes. 2 vols. 12mo.  
 Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon, on  
 Country Living and Country Thinking.  
 The Book of the United States Tax Law, just re-  
 ceived at  
 myshall MOSKILNYA BROTHERS'.

---

**The National Almanac**  
**A**ND Annual Record for 1863, just received and for  
 sale by  
 myshall J. KUTHRILAND.

---

**WINDOW SHADES.**

**W**all Paper and Glue  
**PAPER SHADES.**  
 Surpassing in beauty anything ever brought to the city. Also  
**WALL PAPER**  
 and paper for Eldo Lights, which, for cheapness, we  
 defy all.  
 May 2nd, 1873. O. J. BIRNBOURN.  
 No 2241F

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**JUNE MAGAZINES.**  
**H**ARPER'S, Atlantic, Godey's, Lella's Family, Pall-  
 Mall, Peterson's and Dime's & the Fashion & Beau-  
 ty. Also the "MUSKIEE",  
 May 20th, 1863. muskies

**A** LARGE supply of books on Horticulture and Gardening received and for sale at  
 \$2.00 per doz. **SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE**

**Essence of Coffee,**  
 USE it and save one half the usual amount of coffee, and equally as good. For sale by  
 \$1.00 doz. - \$2.00 **H. R. CHAFFIN,**  
 People's Drug Store.

**Paper Fasteners for Lawyers.**  
**A** NEW article in this matter, just received at  
 \$1.00 per doz. **SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE**  
 Wholesale and Retail Station,  
 Jonesville, June 24, 1893. **Good**



[illegible]

**SOUTH FIRST STREET**

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and Building Crosswalks on South First Street, between Main Street and Jackson Street, in the Third Ward.

**THE GRADINGS**—The road shall be graded to a low crown with a 1/2 inch fall to the gutter, and the gutter shall be 1/2 inch wide. The grade of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The road bed when completed, with the gutter, shall be paving or surfaced, heavy, impervious material. The gutter shall be 18 inches wide at the bottom of the gutters to said outer line. The grade to be estimated by the cubic yard, and in excavation nothing being allowed for earth in embankment.

The material for embankment will be taken, first, from the sides of the road and in such manner as to leave the gutters and a grade for sidewalks. The grade

The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay and gravel or gravel to be used.

A drift cut is to be made on each side of said road cut to be six feet in width at the top and eight feet at the bottom at the lowest point.

The road bed is to be made of good, sound, stone and light lumps in width and placed upon their edges, and upon sand and gravel, and in such manner as to form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the road bed is to be such that the water will flow from the surface of stone, will be such as the alderman of said town may direct. The paving will be estimated by the square of the width of the paving bed for the length of the road, having and having same. An

SIDE-WALKS.—The bed for the sidewalks, on each side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of broken stone or gravel; the same shall be laid down, in grad, as may be ordered by the engineer in charge of the work, so that the centerline of the same of said street: the said walks are to be made smooth and even and ready for packing.

SEWERAGE.—The sewerage system of intersection between Division and Wisconsin streets, with said South First street, there are to be some crosswalk three feet wide and composed of stone, not less than one foot thick, and set in concrete.

All said work to be done under the direction of the Alderman or said third ward.—Date April 10th, 1863.  
J. F. KENNEDY, Alderman 3d Ward  
W. B. COLLIER, Engineer

Above specifications filed April-10th, 1863  
—ANDREW BUSBY, Jr., City Clerk.

CITY OF CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY

Myself, My wife, Alvin Minor, L. Field, Dr. Field, Marvin Jackson, C.A. Allen and Alvin Balkins. -  
 I purchased and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case, I have acquired title to the above described premises. I have caused the same to be advertised for sale and I, the undersigned plaintiff, against the defendants herein named, I shall enter for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on and after the 26th day of July, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. the following described premises, to-wit:

THE 26th DAY OF JULY, 1963,  
 at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following described "mortgaged" premises, to-wit: the lot and situated in the town of Hawthorn, Cook County, Illinois, and more particularly described and described as the West half the West half of the southeast quarter of section No. thirty-one (31) of township 36 North, range 12 East, 2nd Meridian, 1st

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY:**

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure made and entered in the above captioned cause on the 5th day of June, 1893, the undersigned, who were before specially appointed by said court for such purpose, do hereby sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all of the front lot Rock County, Wisconsin, assessed as follows, to-wit: Lot 6, Block 10, Subdivision No. 1, said county, on.

**The 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.**

[illegible]

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
 Samuel D Smith, plaintiff, against Stephen C Spaulding and  
 others, defendants.  
 On the 1st day of June, 1963, a judgment was rendered in  
 favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants in the above  
 cause and said judgment in the above action on the  
 5th day of June, 1963, the undersigned, a referee  
 by the daily appointed by the court for such purpose, will  
 execute the action to the highest bidder at the  
 office of the Rock County Clerk, in Janesville, in said  
 county, on

**TUE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1963,**  
 at 2 o'clock P M, all that parcel of real estate located  
 in the 1st range (1) north of range thirty (30), in town  
 15, in section four (4) north of section thirty (30), in town-  
 ship three (3) north of range thirty (30), east 1/2

[illegible]

William Grimes, plaintiff, Nelson L. Rouse and  
Rouse his wife, fleury F. Rouse and Rouse his  
wife, Ward C. Spaulding and David Noggle, defendants.  
The State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.  
YOU are hereby summoned to appear in the circuit court of  
this county, to answer to the complaint in this action, which  
is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, May  
10, 1893, and of which a copy is herewith served upon  
you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint  
upon the plaintiff at his office in Janesville in  
said county, within twenty days after the service here-  
of, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail  
to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, and  
the plaintiff in this action will apply to said court for  
relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of  
May, 1893.

R. H. WHITTON, Clerk. Atty.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said James Harris, deceased, and the accompanying petition of Thomas B. Harris, and the accompanying petition of Thomas B. Harris, collector, of said city, representing that the said deceased died on the 11th day of June, 1863, leaving said estate, and letters testamentary issued to said petitioner, it is ordered said matters be referred to the said court, in the city of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of August, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is further ordered that publication of this order be made for three weeks and six days, in each week, prior to said day of hearing. In the Journal Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published in the city of Jacksonville, for three weeks and six days, prior to said day of hearing.

1863. By the court,  
Huldsworth, AMOS P. PRICHLARD, County Judge,  
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY, vs.  
the matter of the estate of William Holmes, de-  
ceased.

ON reading and filing an instrument in writing,  
purporting to be the last will and testament of  
said deceased, late of said County of Jacobusville, in said  
County, and the accompanying petition of On Caroline A.  
Holmes, his daughter, of said city, representing that  
said deceased died on the 27th day of January, 1863,  
and that on the 1st day of April, 1863, leaving and instruments,  
it praying that the same may be proved, it is ordered  
that said matter be heard before this court at the office  
of said Judge, at the city of Jacobusville, in said  
County, on the first Monday of July next, at ten o'clock  
a. m., and it is further ordered that public notice there-

given to all persons interested in the same, and that on the first day of the next week, prior to said day of hearing, in the *Journal and Daily Gazette*, a daily newspaper printed and published at St. Louis, Mo., dated this 5th day 1888.

By the court,  
NOTES P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

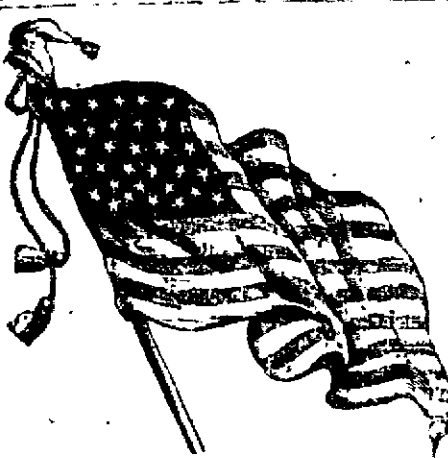
**ANNOUNCE TO Creditors.**  
**COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**

As the matter of the estate of Philip Mealey, deceased, do all whom it may concern:

LETTERS of administration having been issued on the 15th day to Philip Carroll, and six months having expired, and no creditor having presented his claim for satisfaction and no creditor having been notified to present his claim, the undersigned will, at his office in the City of Carroll, in said county, on the ninth day of December next, receive and settle all claims heretofore given.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Chattanooga is captured.

It is reported on good authority that the main body of the rebels have evacuated Chattanooga, and that Bragg has gone to Atlanta, Georgia.

John Morgan's Raid.

The latest intelligence from Morgan leaves him seventeen miles northeast of Cincinnati, no doubt endeavoring to reach the Ohio river above Cincinnati. He appears to be in too much of a hurry to do much damage.

The New York Mob.

The details of the New York city rebellion show that the attack upon the draft officers was preconcerted. The mob came together by arrangement, and made their attack under a leader, armed for the occasion. It was no sudden outbreak of popular fury, but has the appearance of having been done under a matured plan.

The city of New York is largely in arrears in furnishing men for the war. It is there where the teachings of such copperheads as Wood have been effectual in preventing enlistments. It will be unjust to loyal people of the country if such localities are not compelled to do their share in defending the country. Loyal people are, therefore, looking with intense interest to see the government vindicate its authority where treason and rebellion has raised its head most defiantly in the north. If the draft is not enforced to the letter in New York city, trouble will spring up throughout the country in all the copperhead districts, wherever the draft comes off. But if New York is taught obedience, and the actors in this mob punished as their crimes deserve, there will be a peaceable draft elsewhere, and the great and necessary principle of conscription for the public defense will be vindicated and established.

From the Twelfth Battery.

Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—This is a glorious fourth for us. Vicksburg has surrendered. As I write Logan's division is entering the city with music and flying colors, preceded by General Grant and staff. We do not yet know the terms, but presume the surrender was unconditional, as Grant is not the man to show them any favors. Where is Johnston and the force he was bringing to annihilate us? We have heard nothing reliable from him since we came here.—Preparations were being made for a general cannonading along our lines to-day, but the rebels have spoiled our celebration by bringing out the white flag. They say they have been dreading the 4th of July for the last two weeks, for they were certain we would improve the splendid opportunity we had for firing salutes. Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the flag of truce came out in front of McClelland's lines. It soon became known along the lines and the rebels rose from their rifle pits, and thronged thickly along the parapets of their forts. In some instances the rebels came part way over and met our boys, but generally they were not very communicative. The flag returned at about two o'clock p. m., when firing again commenced and continued for a half an hour when it again appeared. Pemberton came out and met Grant under a large tree in plain sight from our fort, and the two remained together till ten o'clock. This morning various rumors were in circulation concerning the surrender, but nothing was known till about the middle of the forenoon, when white flags were run up on all the forts and the rebels filed out and stacked their arms in front. Then loud and deafening cheers arose from every hill—Vicksburg was surely ours, and our to's and dangers were ended for the present in a glorious triumph. We hear that our division is to occupy the rebel works to-morrow, but nothing is certain, we may be ordered elsewhere.

Of the operations of the army in other departments we are ignorant. We do not get much news, as our friends at home are very sparing of their letters and that is our only source of information. I will write again in a few days if we go into Vicksburg. Yours, W. S. B.

Judge Wm. Knowlton Dead.—We learn from the Prairie du Chien Courier, that Judge Wm. Knowlton died on the 27th ult., at Menasha, Oconto county. He was formerly judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and was forty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

Judge Knowlton was a brother of James H. Knowlton, formerly of this city.

Deaths for the Army.—Col. J. Starkweather, late Wisconsin, left Milwaukee yesterday for his command in the army of Gen. Rosecrans. As is well known the colonel has command of a brigade and has had for a year or more.

The Recent Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 7, 1863. Our mail communications have been entirely cut off for more than two weeks. The first mail goes out to-day. We have realized to the fullest extent "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." We have seen the advance and retreat of the boasted army of rebellion.

The army corps of Ewell, Hill, Longstreet and Stuart, passed through Chambersburg. Our intercourse with them fully satisfied us of the wide difference between the upper and lower classes of the white people in the south. The officers generally are men of intelligence and refinement, while the private, with but few exceptions, are grossly ignorant and depraved. They do not comprehend the issue involved in the war.

They answer almost every question by saying, "We are fighting for our rights." They seemed to feel deeply the influence of northern society; from the time they crossed into Pennsylvania until they arrived at Chambersburg, a distance of 20 miles, they were missing over 1,000 by desertion. An order was issued by Gen. Lee and read to them, forbidding any conversation with the citizens whatever. This, however, was not observed, and desertion continued largely. Many voluntarily gave themselves up to our citizens, who concealed them, or gave them directions how to escape their pickets.

That portion of the army that passed through Chambersburg numbered 60,000. It was carefully counted by several of our citizens, some numbering more than that, and others a few hundred less. Gen. Lee's division passed about eight miles to the right of Chambersburg, and Gen. Hill's corps passed up through Westminster, Md., which we believe would swell the number of Lee's command to 80,000 men.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY. They were well armed, most of them having the latest improved arms. They had 118 pieces of artillery of different calibres, and 2,000 wagons and ambulances. Some of the regiments were remarkably well clothed, but most of them indifferently, and all of them filthy in appearance. Many were barefooted in most of the regiments, and many were without hats.

The ambulance corps was large, and almost every ambulance had either sick or broken-down soldiers in it. The horses used were generally those stolen from our citizens, of which they had great abundance.

THEIR CONDUCT. Many requisitions were made upon the citizens of our town. The first was for rations of bread and meat for 1,500 men, which was complied with.

The second was for 500 suits of clothes, including hats and coats, 500 pounds of soap, 500 candles and brushes, 500 hoes, shovels, and nails sufficient to put them on all the pistols and revolvers and percussion caps in the county, 5,000 barrels of flour, 500 sacks of salt, \$50,000 in gold and silver, and to cap the chimneys of all houses.

A committee of citizens called upon Gen. Ewell and informed him that to comply with this demand was utterly impossible, and that if such were their requisitions, we would ask leave to remove our women and children, and then to burn the town. The requisition was not enforced, but as an alternative, the quartermaster made requisitions upon our merchants and shopkeepers, taking from them whatever was needed in their army, and paying our usual retail prices in Confederate money.

Under these requisitions they took dry goods to the value of several thousand dollars; groceries to a great value; hardware, flour, salt and drugs, all in large quantities. They loaded these goods in wagons taken from our farmers, and sent them to the direction of Hagerstown. Whether they succeeded in getting them safely across the Potomac river or not, we have not been enabled to learn.

CONDUCT OF THE PRIVATE. After the requisitions of the quartermaster had been complied with, the private seemed to have had license given them to rob the citizens of what little they had left. They entered the stores and took all they could carry; in many instances, taking the dried goods, and other things, of no manner of use to them. We saw them carry away silks and dresses already made for small children.

They filled their canteens with molasses, and stood on the streets drinking it, others eating raw mackerel out of one hand and brown sugar out of the other. They took hats from the heads of our citizens, and compelled others to take off their boots and shoes and give them up.

One man was compelled to give his hat, coat, watch, money, and shoes and stockings. Several were shot for refusing to give up all they had. Many houses in the country were entered, the furniture broken up, all the valuables carried away, and the families compelled to give up their clothing and money.

THE CONDUCT OF THE COPPERHEADS. Many of our citizens had secreted their horses in the mountains and other places not likely to be suspected; but our copperhead inhabitants exposed them, and by this means our loss of horses is perhaps doubled to what it would have been had such infamous conduct not taken place.

The rebels, under all circumstances, expressed their utter contempt for the peace demonstration of the north. They said they would not allow any such men to live in the south. They called them cowards and traitors. They told several to their faces that if they had any sympathy for their army, they should manifest it by enlisting in their army, and helping them to succeed in their undertaking.

They said they wanted no northern sympathy; it did them no good; the sympathizers were not in power, and from what they could learn, would not likely get into power soon, and hence their sympathy amounted to nothing. In our opinion, the copperheads found their stock rather unmarketable, and the Union men took every occasion to have the rebels express their sentiments in presence of these nondescripts, so that they might fully learn how much their political views were appreciated.

Many firm democrats have honorably come out, and declared that henceforth their efforts shall be for the Union unconditionally, and that they will support the administration in all measures to suppress the rebellion, and vindicate the government.

THE REBEL RETREAT. Both armies are now on this side of the mountains. Trains are being captured every day, and prisoners are being taken by the hundreds, by both our army and the citizens of our country. The retreat of Lee is to the left of Chambersburg. The road in that direction are almost impassable by the recent heavy rains.

About six miles from Chambersburg, any number of wagons is standing in the road, the horses and drivers having been sent back by our cavalry. The rebels have buried several pieces of artillery in order to avoid their falling into the hands of our army. Several have been captured and brought to Chambersburg on wagons.

The retreat shows plainly an utter demoralization of Lee's entire army. There is much straggling, and some companies of infantry are without arms of any kind. Their wounded are obliged to walk. We

have seen men with their arms off walking along as best they could. We have a hospital here, with a large number in it.

The Potomac is impassable, and with the forces we have along it, and the capturing that is daily taking place, we feel confident of the capture of Gen. Lee and his whole army. This we believe to be the death blow to rebellion, copperheadism and slavery, and a bright day to our republic.

FRANKLIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Janesville Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 13.

The Evening Post, 2d edition, has the following: A riot commenced this a. m. consequent upon the draft being commenced. The rioters, 300 or 500 in number were armed with bricks, clubs and stones. It began at the headquarters of a regiment, corner of 2d avenue and 9th st. The machinery, books and blanks of the draft at this place were entirely destroyed, the building fired and the whole block enveloped in flames. Two or three men with axes cut down the telegraph poles in 3d avenue and at 11 o'clock the wires were destroyed. It is said Supt. Kennedy appeared at the scene of disturbance and was much injured. The police are unable to check the riot.

NEW YORK, July 13. LATER.—From the 3d edition of the Evening Post we have heard of no further demonstrations by the rioters. Mayor Opdyke has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 13—2:30 p. m.

Whereas an organized and unlawful assembly has in various parts of the city violently resisted, and by force obstructed the execution of the laws, accompanying their acts by the destruction of property, endangering the lives of the officers engaged in the performance of their duty, and of peaceful citizens, I hereby warn all those in any way engaged in these riotous proceedings to desist at once, and return to their homes and their usual employment. All necessary measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, to enforce the laws and to put down rioters at all hazards.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

The military escort of the remains of Brig. Gen. Zook, comprising the 1st regiment of cavalry, was ordered to the scene of the riot. Just as we go to press we hear that the mob has burned two elegant dwelling houses in Lexington avenue. Information received up to two o'clock states that the mob has increased to some thousands. Gen. Wool has ordered to the scene large numbers of marines from Brooklyn, besides a considerable number of soldiers of the regular army. The national guard reserve is called out.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Special to the Evening Post.—One of the heaviest rain storms of the season commenced at midnight and still continues. The road between here and Baltimore is washed away for half a mile. Specials from Frederick make no mention of any engagement between the opposing armies, this evening.

NEW YORK, July 13—6 p. m.

Up to this hour the riot appears to be increasing. The following is a brief resume of the operations:

It appears that there must have been a concerted plan of resistance to the conscription, at all the workmen on the different railroads combined, together with those of certain factories, and marched to the building on 3d avenue where the drafting for the 9th district had commenced.

At about half past ten o'clock the crowd rushed in, seized the books and papers, using great violence towards the officers and reporters present, who managed to escape, except Assistant Deputy Vanderpool, who was badly beaten and believed to be beyond recovery. Soon after, the building was burned, the demons meanwhile storming the upper part, where some half dozen families lived.

The next building took fire and was also destroyed, the ruffians shouting while it was burning. Women were also in the mob, inciting them on. All the horse cars were stopped, and the drivers taken off by the crowd.

The police were overpowered and beaten. A blacksmith shop was also demolished and its owner nearly killed. A detachment of 750 of the protest guard arrived at noon, and drew up in line of battle between 4th and 5th streets, on Third avenue, where they were quickly surrounded by an intensely excited mob who stoned and jeered them. The soldiers fired into the ruffians, when they were set upon and driven off and pursued about a mile. One of the soldiers was caught and actually beaten to death by both men and women. Another was nearly torn to pieces, thrown over a precipice and his body stoned till half buried.

Soon after a squad of police arrived, but were driven off, one of their number being torn to pieces, and kicked into jelly.

The stores in the vicinity were soon closed by their owners, and the rioters had everything their own way. The firemen were not allowed to play on the fires.

The most horrible and heinous outrages have been perpetrated. Some twelve or thirteen policemen have been so brutally treated that their recovery is almost hopeless, and no doubt exists as to the death of Superintendent Kennedy.

About 4 p. m. some 3,000 of the armed mob marched down Third avenue, grinning for the conscription.

Gov. Seymour will probably arrive this evening. Mayor Opdyke has issued a proclamation against the rioters, stating that order shall be preserved. Measures are being taken by General Wool, which will probably prove effectual in quelling the riot. Every negro who has been seen by the mob, has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some twenty have thus far been killed.

One or two newspaper offices have been threatened. The citizens are arming. The colored orphan asylum has been destroyed by the mob, and Allerton's Hotel, at Bull's Head, burned. While the mob was passing down Second avenue, somebody in an armory fired on them from a window, when they fired the building, which was also destroyed.

About three o'clock p. m. the mob had moved further down town, when the firemen went to work on the burning buildings on Third avenue. One house was entered where a lady had just been confined. A number of articles were stolen, but no violence perpetrated.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Howard, late city editor of the New York Times, was attacked by the mob, bowling "Here's an abolitionist!" and were about to hang him to a lamp post, when the mob's attention was diverted, when he ran for his life, the crowd chasing him, striking him on the back of his head and in the face, with heavy paving stones, stunning him, when they robbed him of his watch and chain, diamond breast-pin, and thirty-three dollars in money.

He was with difficulty taken to an engine house, the doors of which resisted the efforts of the mob, and finally he was taken away. His injuries were serious.

The mob tore up iron fences to arm

themselves, and about three o'clock sections of ruffians, thieves and women; armed with clubs, pistols, and bars of iron, marched up First avenue, threatening all connected with the conscription.

The arsenal was threatened, but the presence of a detachment of the 10th volunteers prevented an attack. Howitzers are stationed there, and at the 7th regiment armory, located with cannon, which will be used on the first demonstration.

A whole block on Third avenue was burned. A persons named Andrews, of Vermont, who has lately harangued meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed to be the leader of the mob, and addressed near the ruins while the destruction was going on, denouncing the president, and advised the people to organize to resist the draft.

The howling devil, after this harangue, proceeded to the large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty seventh street and Lexington avenue, which was completely sacked, the library, glasses, sofas, chairs, beds, &c., being thrown into the street. They then set fire to the house, amid terrible yells and burned it down.

In the eighth district the marshal adjourned the drawing until to-morrow. A detachment of 100 regulars arrived about 3 o'clock and reported to Provost Marshal Nugent, and went to the arsenal—the excitement around which is great.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The call for two companies of the 25th regiment, of this city, to garrison one of the forts in the New York harbor was countermanded this morning by Gen. Wool; they have this afternoon been ordered by the assistant adjutant general to proceed to New York and report to the commissary general for service in protecting the property in the state arsenal there.

Gov. Seymour is in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Bulletin says: We learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that an attack on Charleston was to have begun on Thursday last.

A fleet of iron-clads, under Admiral Dahlgren, was rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto, at last accounts. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Whitford guns, and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack.

General Gillmore has command of a large land force which is to co-operate with the navy. The present plan is first to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island.

If they were captured it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumter, and the iron clads be thus aided in reducing the fort.

CAIRO, July 13.

Special to the Chicago Times.—I left Vicksburg on the morning of the 9th. On the 6th, the rebel prisoners drew rations for 32,500 men. This includes officers, men, and servants, sick and wounded. The rebel soldiers are making great efforts to get away and return to their homes, but Gen. Grant cannot, according to the terms of the surrender, treat them as deserters. He agreed to parole them all and send them out of his lines.

Pemberton applied to Grant for a federal guard to force all Confederate soldiers to leave Vicksburg as prisoners of war. Gen. Grant refused, and ordered Gen. Logan to take charge of all rebel prisoners.

Several hundred men from the Louisiana brigade crossed the river on stolen yaws and skiffs as soon as they were paroled, swearing they would never fire another gun for the rebels, but they would go home and stay there.

Mississippians say they will mutiny as soon as they get beyond our lines, and then will return to Vicksburg and give themselves up. There will be nothing but officers' side arms to quell the mutiny.

On the 8th Admiral Porter received a dispatch from Port Hudson that Gardner and Banks were parleying about capitulation. Porter was momentarily expecting Gen. Price from Port Hudson with the announcement of a surrender. Banks needed no reinforcements.

Albert Gallatin Brown, formerly United States senator from Mississippi, was taken by our cavalry at his home, in Copin county, some days since. He was conveyed to St. Louis, Mo., where he took the oath of allegiance. He declared to our West that he never was a secessionist and never favored the rebellion. He is probably dead by this time. When he was paroled he was suffering from an attack of flux, which our surgeons pronounced incurable.

Gen. Prentiss reports having buried 415 rebels after the fight at Helena, and Dr. McPheters, rebel medical director, says their loss in wounded will reach 1,700.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MOVING DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 14. Morgan's forces crossed the Big Miami at Venice, last night, and burned the bridge behind them; passing through Burlington and Springfield. They crossed the Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Glendale, at six this morning, moving toward Camp Dennison. It is not known that any damage was done at Glendale, or to the Hamilton & Dayton road. Telegraph communication is still open with Hamilton. Morgan's men are reported much jaded, and will have to rest soon. Six of Morgan's men were captured at Milford, Clermont county, Sunday night, and four more at New Boston.

The Commercial says Mr. Wm. Swinton, of the New York Times, arrived last night direct from Rosecrans' camp. The main body of Bragg's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The presumption is that the bulk of his forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison that place. Rosecrans has taken 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army is in high spirits and splendid condition.

The Commercial has Vicksburg advices to the 8th. Gen. Grant had finished paroling the rebel prisoners. They number 31,277. The general officers captured included Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, Maj. Gen. Stevens, Forney, Bowen and Smith; Brig. Gens. Lee, Taylor, Horbat, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughn.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river with a large army. On the following day he met Johnston's force drawn up in battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Frank Blair is reported in possession of Jackson. The rumor is in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Banks on the 6th, with 18,000 prisoners.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13. A terrible accident occurred here this evening. While the 12th Michigan battery was marching through the streets, a cannon exploded, instantly killing two artillerymen, and a driver on the rear horse. A boy who was walking on the street at the time was mortally wounded, and has since died. A suspicious character, supposed to be one of Morgan's spies, was arrested here this evening.

CINCINNATI, July 14. Morgan's forces reached Miami, on the Little Miami road, this morning, took up the track and fled into the accommodation train coming west. The train put back to Loveland.

DETROIT, July 14. A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Michigan, Sunday afternoon. A large portion of the town is reported in ruins, but no particulars.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, July 14, via ALBANY. Supt. Kennedy was not fatally injured. About 7 p. m., yesterday, a crowd gathered around the Tribune office and commenced yelling. A few men attacked and gutted the publication office, but were dispersed by the police, after firing a few shots.

New York, July 14.

Via N. Y. and Erie Line.—The riot is still raging. Gov. Seymour has just telegraphed to Albany for all the military that can be raised and sent there.

BUFALO, July 14. This city is filled with rumors regarding the New York riot, but cannot be traced to any reliable source. Telegraph lines to New York still interrupted and no report can be got, except from newspapers carried by railroad to Albany. It is reported that the track of the Hudson River road has been torn up for some distance. It is thought the draft will have to be postponed in Buffalo for want of a sufficient force to protect the officers.

Speeches of Gov. Salomon and Hon. I. C. Sloan.

From the Madison Journal, July 10th.

There was a large audience, including many ladies, at the meeting of the Union League, in the City Hall, last evening. The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson, after which the Glee Club sang "America" in excellent style.

Gov. Salomon was then introduced to the audience, and proceeded to address it. We can only give a brief outline of the speaker's remarks. He began by declaring himself in favor of peace—an honorable peace—a peace conquered by the arms of the Union. He rejoiced with his hearers over the recent glorious victories. If precious lives had been lost, and if brave men were now suffering from grievous wounds received in the late battles, it was but a consolation thought that the time as least their blood had not been shed in vain. Union men could hold up their heads to-night.

We heard no more of the hissing words, inspired by treasonable hearts, of our inability to conquer the south. Every man felt to-night that this nation was strong enough to enforce respect for its authority. He had never doubted it, but he had never felt such confidence of our final success as since he went down the great Father of Waters, and saw all along its course the evidences of the tremendous power of this Union, and witnessed the spirit that animated our brave soldiers in the rifle pits at Vicksburg. One universal feeling of certain success pervaded the army. The same heroic spirit animated the army of the Potomac. Such heroism, such sacrifices, as had been witnessed in that army within the last ten days were without parallel in history. Had it not been imbued with the feeling that it had rather perish than be beaten back, we should not be here rejoicing over its victories to-night. Two corps, the 1st and 11th, stood up and fought the whole rebel army for a day. If they had been less determined who could say what might have been the consequences. We could not do too much to alleviate the brave men now suffering from wounds, we could not be too kind and considerate to the families of the fallen braves. The great noble spirit of this people would care for them, and Wisconsin would not be behind any of her sister states in this matter.

We should not be over confident, because of the recent victories, in immediate success. The fortunes of war were various. We should be prepared to hear news of disaster if it came, and omit no opportunity to strengthen the government and the army. The speaker then alluded to the charges of arbitrary exercises of power by the President. They were the inventions of brains prompted by disloyal hearts. There were, of course, differences of opinion among loyal men in regard to public measures. He believed it safe to submit to the measures dictated by the sound head and sound heart of our President. The rule laid down by the President in his recent letter respecting Vallandigham was an excellent one. We should bear with criticism from men who hear in favor of putting down the rebellion by arms, though he may criticize acts and measures of the government. One spirit prevailed in the army. It cared nothing for parties, it knew only the country and the flag. The same spirit should pervade the whole people, and the recent victories and those he was sure were about to follow, would do much to bring about that result.

Hon. I. C. Sloan, member of congress elected from this district, followed, and made an admirable speech. It was the first time our citizens have had an opportunity to hear him, and he made a most favorable impression.

Mr. Sloan said he should not discuss the causes of the war. He knew there were those who said that if the people had, at the last Presidential election, basely abandoned their right to vote for the man of their choice, this war might have been averted. Perhaps so, but our rights as freemen would have been sacrificed forever.

The beginning of the war, the rebels opened on two occasions, once before a person was known, I therefore hereby offer a reward of ten dollars for the arrest and conviction of all persons or persons of any person or persons interfering with the building in any manner heretofore.

July 9th, 1863.

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Store

FOR SALE.

Wishing to retire from business, I offer all the best locations in the city of Janesville. The store is of brick, 30 feet front on Main street and extending in the rear to Rock river. The fixtures can be had at very low prices for building, heating, and recyling highwheels. Having recently purchased the fixtures for recyling of two vases, it is the only establishment of the kind in the city, and a rare chance for an energetic man who understands the business.

I will sell; sell or let the store at a reasonable price. Terms, cash, or credit for the balance. 2nd mortgage position given. From 200 to 300 barrels of meat.

Will also sell from three acres of the best land in the city, with a small house and two barns thereon, on the same terms.

SAMUEL JOCKING, P. O. Box 10, Janesville, Wis., July 6th, 1863. P. 6431-wf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1,000 Lbs. Tobacco. PLUG, KILICKINICK AND SMOKING. All of superior quality and will be sold 20 per cent lower than the market price.

U. C. JOHNSON, at the clothing store of Smith & Hustwick. July 14th-wf

To Contractors.

Notice, the building of two brick stores in this city. Apply to J. H. MEYER & SONS.

Black Silk Saques,

CIRCULAR AND MANTILLAS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

RICE, CAUL & RICE.

SOME elegant styles in the above goods, and a number of the very

BEST SILK,

and which we will sell at the very

SMALLEST PROFITS.

July 14th-wf

100,000

Tobacco Plants for Sale.

At the residence of H. C. CONTACT, in the town of Rock, at \$1.00 per thousand.

I. C. JOHNSON, W. W. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 10, Janesville, Wis., July 6th, 1863. P. 6431-wf

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

The Ford House

In this city is for sale on 11 1/2 acres of land, situated one mile from the city, and is well adapted for a hotel. For particulars inquire of BENNETT, CARPENTER & OTHERS, Janesville, Wis.

July 14th-wf

The speaker continued, showing the con-

sequences of such teachings as those of Vallandigham, and the consistency of the democratic clamor concerning free speech. The idea of peace was to encourage civil war in the north, and reduce the free state to the condition of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was a despotic power, but it was one provided for by the constitution in case of insurrection or invasion. There was no tendency in this country to despotism. On the contrary, our danger is from decentralization. The greatest danger was that the President would shrink from exercising the high duties of his office in times like these. The arrest of Vallandigham was a just, a legal, and a constitutional exercise of power. The speaker closed by an earnest appeal to the people to sustain the army, to fill its decimated ranks, to remember that there were duties for loyal men at home as well as in the field, and to cherish a steadfast, unswerving faith in ultimate triumph.

Both speakers were frequently interrupted by hearty demonstrations of applause.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment is said







